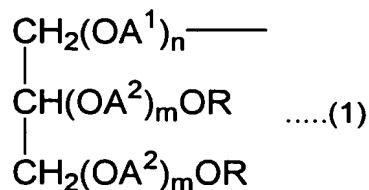


Claims

1. A modified bio-related substance, wherein at least one poly(alkylene glycol)oxy group represented by  
5 the following formula (1):



wherein R is a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 24 carbon atoms, OA<sup>1</sup> and OA<sup>2</sup> are each an oxyalkylene group having 2 to 4 carbon atoms, R and OA<sup>2</sup> are the same or different from each other in one molecule, n and m are each average number of moles of the oxyalkylene group added, n represents 0 to 1000, and m represents 10 to 1000,  
15 is combined in a molecule.

2. The modified bio-related substance according to claim 1, wherein in the formula (1), R is a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, OA<sup>1</sup> and OA<sup>2</sup> are each an oxyalkylene group having 2 to 3 carbon atoms,  
20 n is 0 to 500, and m is 10 to 1000.

3. The modified bio-related substance according

to claim 1, wherein in the formula (1), R is a methyl group, OA<sup>1</sup> and OA<sup>2</sup> are each an oxyethylene group, n is 0 to 50, and m is 20 to 800.

5           4. The modified bio-related substance according to claim 1, wherein in the formula (1), n is 0.

5. The modified bio-related substance according to claim 1, wherein in the formula (1), n is 1 to 50.

10           6. The modified bio-related substance according to claim 1, wherein the bio-related substance has a physiological activity on a body.

15           7. The modified bio-related substance according to claim 1, wherein the bio-related substance is a protein or a polypeptide.

20           8. The modified bio-related substance according to claim 1, wherein the bio-related substance is an anticancer drug.

25           9. The modified bio-related substance according to claim 1, wherein the bio-related substance is an antifungal drug.

10. The modified bio-related substance according  
to claim 1, wherein the bio-related substance is a  
phospholipid.

5

11. The modified bio-related substance according  
to claim 3, wherein in the formula (1), n is 0.

12. The modified bio-related substance according  
10 to claim 3, wherein in the formula (1), n is 1 to 50.

13. The modified bio-related substance according  
to claim 11, wherein the bio-related substance has a  
physiological activity on a body.

15

14. The modified bio-related substance according  
to claim 11, wherein the bio-related substance is a  
protein or a polypeptide.

20 15. The modified bio-related substance according  
to claim 11, wherein the bio-related substance is an  
anticancer drug.

25 16. The modified bio-related substance according  
to claim 11, wherein the bio-related substance is an

antifungal drug.

17. The modified bio-related substance according  
to claim 11, wherein the bio-related substance is a  
5 phospholipid.

18. The modified bio-related substance according  
to claim 12, wherein the bio-related substance has a  
physiological activity on a body.

10

19. The modified bio-related substance according  
to claim 12, wherein the bio-related substance is a  
protein or a polypeptide.

15

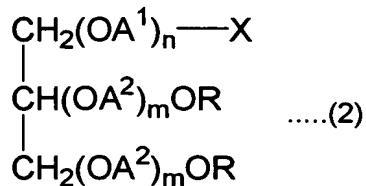
20. The modified bio-related substance according  
to claim 12, wherein the bio-related substance is an  
anticancer drug.

21. The modified bio-related substance according  
20 to claim 12, wherein the bio-related substance is an  
antifungal drug.

22. The modified bio-related substance according  
to claim 12, wherein the bio-related substance is a  
25 phospholipid.

23. An intermediate for a modified bio-related substance, which is represented by the following formula (2) :

5



wherein R is a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 24 carbon atoms, OA<sup>1</sup> and OA<sup>2</sup> are each an oxyalkylene group having 2 to 4 carbon atoms, R and OA<sup>2</sup> are the same or different from each other in one molecule, n and m are each average number of moles of the oxyalkylene group added, n represents 0 to 1000, m represents 10 to 1000, and X represents a functional group capable of chemically reacting with an unmodified bio-related substance.

24. The intermediate according to claim 23, wherein in the formula (2), R is a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, OA<sup>1</sup> and OA<sup>2</sup> are each an oxyalkylene group having 2 to 3 carbon atoms, n is 0 to 500, and m is 10 to 1000.

25. The intermediate according to claim 23,

wherein in the formula (2), R is a methyl group, OA<sup>1</sup> and OA<sup>2</sup> are each an oxyethylene group, n is 0 to 50, and m is 20 to 800.

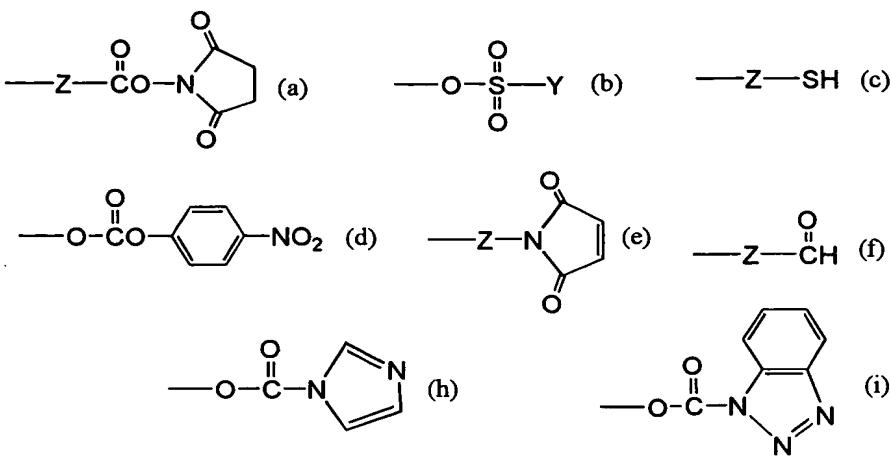
5           26. The intermediate according to claim 23,  
wherein in the formula (2), n is 0.

27. The intermediate according to claim 23,  
wherein in the formula (2), n is 1 to 50.

10           28. The intermediate according to claim 23,  
wherein the functional group is a functional group  
capable of reacting with an amino group, a mercapto group,  
an unsaturated bond, or a carboxyl group of the  
15 unmodified bio-related substance.

29. The intermediate according to claim 23,  
wherein X is a group selected from the group (I):

Group (I)



wherein Z represents a simple alkylene group or an alkylene group containing an ether bond, an ester bond, a urethane bond, an amide bond, a carbonate bond, or a secondary amino group and Y represents a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms which may contain fluorine atom(s).

10. 30. The intermediate according to claim 23,  
wherein X is a group selected from the group (II):

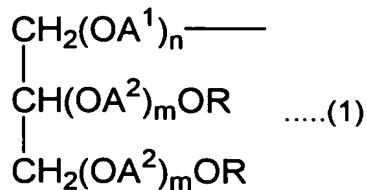
### Group (II)



15 wherein Z represents a simple alkylene group or an alkylene group containing an ether bond, an ester bond, a urethane bond, an amide bond, a carbonate bond, or a secondary amino group.

31. A process for producing a modified bio-related substance wherein at least one poly(alkylene glycol)oxy group represented by the following formula

(1) :



5

wherein R is a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 24 carbon atoms, OA<sup>1</sup> and OA<sup>2</sup> are each an oxyalkylene group having 2 to 4 carbon atoms, R and OA<sup>2</sup> are the same or different from each other in one molecule, n and m are each average number of moles of the oxyalkylene group added, n represents 0 to 1000, and m represents 10 to 1000, is combined in a molecule,

comprising a step of combining the intermediate

10 according to claim 23 with a bio-related substance.

15

32. The process according to claim 31, wherein the bio-related substance has a physiological activity on a body.

20

33. The process according to claim 31, wherein the bio-related substance is a protein or a polypeptide.

34. The process according to claim 31, wherein  
the bio-related substance is an anticancer drug.

35. The process according to claim 31, wherein  
5 the bio-related substance is an antifungal drug.

36. The process according to claim 31, wherein  
the bio-related substance is a phospholipid.

10 37. The intermediate according to claim 29,  
wherein X is a group represented by (a) in the group (I).

38. The intermediate according to claim 29,  
wherein X is a group represented by (d) in the group (I).

15 39. The intermediate according to claim 29,  
wherein X is a group represented by (e) in the group (I).

40. The intermediate according to claim 29,  
20 wherein X is a group represented by (f) in the group (I).

41. The intermediate according to claim 25,  
wherein in the formula (2), n is 0.

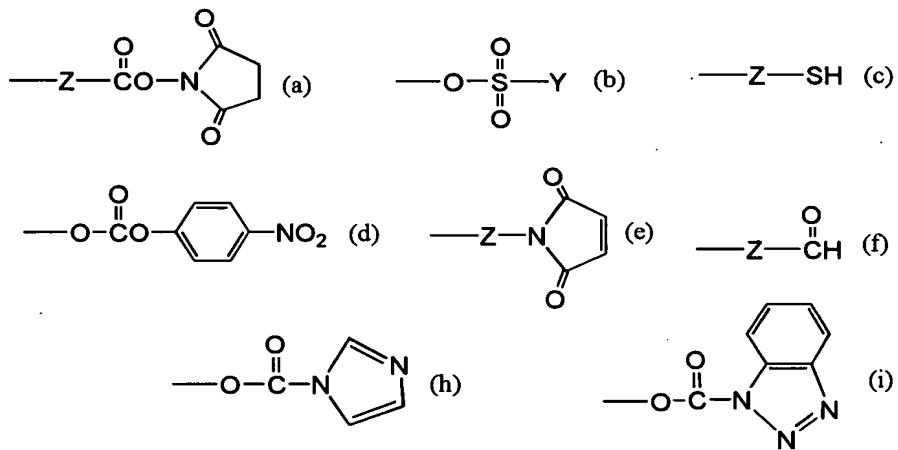
25 42. The intermediate according to claim 25,

wherein in the formula (2), n is 1 to 50.

43. The intermediate according to claim 41,  
wherein the functional group is a functional group  
5 capable of reacting with an amino group, a mercapto group,  
an unsaturated bond, or a carboxyl group of the  
unmodified bio-related substance.

44. The intermediate according to claim 41,  
10 wherein X is a group selected from the group (I):

Group (I)



wherein Z represents a simple alkylene group or an  
15 alkylene group containing an ether bond, an ester bond, a  
urethane bond, an amide bond, a carbonate bond, or a  
secondary amino group and Y represents a hydrocarbon  
group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms which may contain  
fluorine atom(s).

45. The intermediate according to claim 41,  
wherein X is a group selected from the group (II):

Group (II)

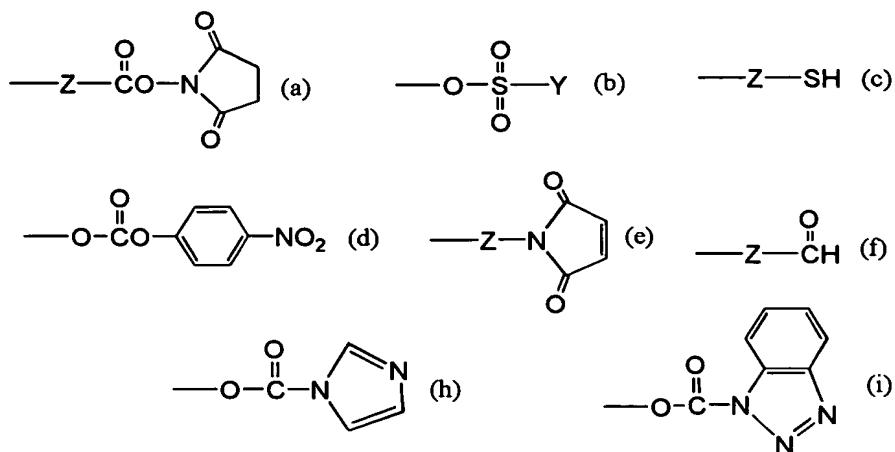
5      —Z—NH<sub>2</sub> (g)      —NH<sub>2</sub> (j)      —Z—COOH (k)

wherein Z represents a simple alkylene group or an  
alkylene group containing an ether bond, an ester bond, a  
urethane bond, an amide bond, a carbonate bond, or a  
10 secondary amino group.

46. The intermediate according to claim 42,  
wherein the functional group is a functional group  
capable of reacting with an amino group, a mercapto group,  
15 an unsaturated bond, or a carboxyl group of the  
unmodified bio-related substance.

47. The intermediate according to claim 42,  
wherein X is a group selected from the group (I):

20      Group (I)



wherein Z represents a simple alkylene group or an  
alkylene group containing an ether bond, an ester bond,  
5 urethane bond, an amide bond, a carbonate bond, or a  
secondary amino group and Y represents a hydrocarbon  
group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms which may contain  
fluorine atom(s).

10           48. The intermediate according to claim 42,  
wherein X is a group selected from the group (II):

Group (II)

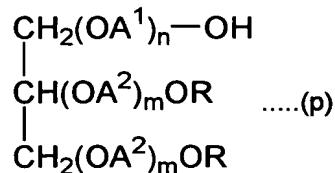


15           wherein Z represents a simple alkylene group or an  
alkylene group containing an ether bond, an ester bond,  
urethane bond, an amide bond, a carbonate bond, or a  
secondary amino group.

49. The intermediate according to claim 44,  
wherein X is a group represented by (e) in the group (I).

50. The intermediate according to claim 47,  
5 wherein X is a group represented by (e) in the group (I).

51. A polyalkylene glycol derivative  
substantially containing no secondary hydroxyl group and  
being a starting material for the intermediate according  
10 to claim 23, which is represented by the following  
formula (p) :



wherein R is a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 24 carbon  
15 atoms, OA<sup>1</sup> and OA<sup>2</sup> are each an oxyalkylene group having 2  
to 4 carbon atoms, R and OA<sup>2</sup> are the same or different  
from each other in one molecule, n and m are each average  
number of moles of the oxyalkylene group added, n  
represents 0 to 1000, and m represents 10 to 1000.

20

52. The polyalkylene glycol derivative according  
to claim 51, wherein in the formula (p), R is a  
hydrocarbon group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, OA<sup>1</sup> and OA<sup>2</sup>

are each an oxyalkylene group having 2 to 3 carbon atoms, n represents 0 to 500, and m represents 10 to 1000.

53. The polyalkylene glycol derivative according  
5 to claim 51, wherein in the formula (p), R is a methyl group, OA<sup>1</sup> and OA<sup>2</sup> are each an oxyethylene group, n represents 0 to 50, and m represents 20 to 800.

54. The polyalkylene glycol derivative according  
10 to claim 51, wherein in the formula (p), n represents 0.

55. The polyalkylene glycol derivative according  
to claim 51, wherein in the formula (p), n represents 1 to 50.

15

56. The polyalkylene glycol derivative according  
to claim 51, wherein polydispersity Mw/Mn in all the  
peaks from the starting point of elution to the end point  
of elution satisfies the relationship:

20

$$M_w/M_n \leq 1.07$$

in gel permeation chromatography of the polyalkylene  
glycol derivative represented by the formula (p).

57. The polyalkylene glycol derivative of the  
25 formula (p) according to claim 51, which is produced

using a compound of the formula (4) as a starting material and satisfies the following parameter:

$$\text{Hrd}/\text{Mpx} \times 1000000 \leq 3$$

M<sub>p</sub>: a molecular weight corresponding to the peak top

5 obtained from gel permeation chromatography of the formula (p),

H<sub>rd</sub>: a ratio of hydroxyl group residue contained in the alkyl group R at the polyoxyalkylene chain terminal end at the 2- and 3-positions in the compound of the formula

10 (4).

58. The polyalkylene glycol derivative of the formula (p) according to claim 56, which is produced using a compound of the formula (4) as a starting material and satisfies the following parameter:

$$\text{Hrd}/\text{Mpx} \times 1000000 \leq 3$$

M<sub>p</sub>: a molecular weight corresponding to the peak top obtained from gel permeation chromatography of the formula (p),

20 H<sub>rd</sub>: a ratio of hydroxyl group residue contained in the alkyl group R at the polyoxyalkylene chain terminal end at the 2- and 3-positions in the compound of the formula (4).

25 59. The polyalkylene glycol derivative according

to claim 53, wherein in the formula (p), n is 0.

60. The polyalkylene glycol derivative according  
to claim 53, wherein in the formula (p), n is 1 to 50.

5

61. The polyalkylene glycol derivative according  
to claim 54, which satisfies the following parameter:

$$M2 / (M1+M2) \times 100 \leq 10$$

M1: an integral value of the methyl group originated from  
10 the mesyl group derived from the hydroxyl group at the 1-  
position directly bonded to the glycerin skeleton when a  
compound represented by the formula (p) is reacted with  
methanesulfonyl chloride to obtain a mesylated compound  
and a nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum thereof is  
15 measured as a deuterated methanol solution,

M2: an integral value of the methyl group originated from  
the mesyl group derived from the hydroxyl group of the  
polyalkylene glycol chain.

20 62. The polyalkylene glycol derivative according  
to claim 59, wherein polydispersity  $Mw/Mn$  in all the  
peaks from the starting point of elution to the end point  
of elution satisfies the relationship:

$$Mw/Mn \leq 1.07$$

25 in gel permeation chromatography of the polyalkylene

glycol derivative represented by the formula (p).

63. The polyalkylene glycol derivative of the formula (p) according to claim 59, which is produced  
5 using a compound of the formula (4) as a starting material and satisfies the following parameter:

$$\text{Hrd}/\text{Mpx}1000000 \leq 3$$

Mp: a molecular weight corresponding to the peak top obtained from gel permeation chromatography of the  
10 formula (p),

Hrd: a ratio of hydroxyl group residue contained in the alkyl group R at the polyoxyalkylene chain terminal end at the 2- and 3-positions in the compound of the formula (4).

15

64. The polyalkylene glycol derivative of the formula (p) according to claim 62, which is produced using a compound of the formula (4) as a starting material and satisfies the following parameter:

$$\text{Hrd}/\text{Mpx}1000000 \leq 3$$

Mp: a molecular weight corresponding to the peak top obtained from gel permeation chromatography of the formula (p),

Hrd: a ratio of hydroxyl group residue contained in the  
25 alkyl group R at the polyoxyalkylene chain terminal end

at the 2- and 3-positions in the compound of the formula  
(4).

65. The polyalkylene glycol derivative according  
5 to claim 64, which satisfies the following parameter:

$$M2 / (M1+M2) \times 100 \leq 10$$

M1: an integral value of the methyl group originated from  
the mesyl group derived from the hydroxyl group at the 1-  
position directly bonded to the glycerin skeleton when a  
10 compound represented by the formula (p) is reacted with  
methanesulfonyl chloride to obtain a mesylated compound  
and a nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum thereof is  
measured as a deuterated methanol solution,  
M2: an integral value of the methyl group originated from  
15 the mesyl group derived from the hydroxyl group of the  
polyalkylene glycol chain.

66. The polyalkylene glycol derivative according  
to claim 60, wherein polydispersity  $Mw/Mn$  in all the  
20 peaks from the starting point of elution to the end point  
of elution satisfies the relationship:

$$Mw/Mn \leq 1.07$$

in gel permeation chromatography of the polyalkylene  
glycol derivative represented by the formula (p).

67. The polyalkylene glycol derivative of the formula (p) according to claim 60, which is produced using a compound of the formula (4) as a starting material and satisfies the following parameter:

5            $Hrd/Mpx1000000 \leq 3$

Mp: a molecular weight corresponding to the peak top obtained from gel permeation chromatography of the formula (p),

10          Hrd: a ratio of hydroxyl group residue contained in the alkyl group R at the polyoxyalkylene chain terminal end at the 2- and 3-positions in the compound of the formula (4).

68. The polyalkylene glycol derivative of the formula (p) according to claim 66, which is produced using a compound of the formula (4) as a starting material and satisfies the following parameter:

15            $Hrd/Mpx1000000 \leq 3$

20          Mp: a molecular weight corresponding to the peak top obtained from gel permeation chromatography of the formula (p),

25          Hrd: a ratio of hydroxyl group residue contained in the alkyl group R at the polyoxyalkylene chain terminal end at the 2- and 3-positions in the compound of the formula (4).

69. The polyalkylene glycol derivative according to claim 61, wherein polydispersity  $M_w/M_n$  in all the peaks from the starting point of elution to the end point 5 of elution satisfies the relationship:

$$M_w/M_n \leq 1.07$$

in gel permeation chromatography of the polyalkylene glycol derivative represented by the formula (p).

10 70. The polyalkylene glycol derivative of the formula (p) according to claim 61, which is produced using a compound of the formula (4) as a starting material and satisfies the following parameter:

$$Hrd/Mpx1000000 \leq 3$$

15  $M_p$ : a molecular weight corresponding to the peak top obtained from gel permeation chromatography of the formula (p),  
Hrd: a ratio of hydroxyl group residue contained in the alkyl group R at the polyoxalkylene chain terminal end  
20 at the 2- and 3-positions in the compound of the formula (4).

71. The polyalkylene glycol derivative of the formula (p) according to claim 69, which is produced 25 using a compound of the formula (4) as a starting

material and satisfies the following parameter:

$$\text{Hrd}/\text{Mpx} \times 1000000 \leq 3$$

M<sub>p</sub>: a molecular weight corresponding to the peak top obtained from gel permeation chromatography of the

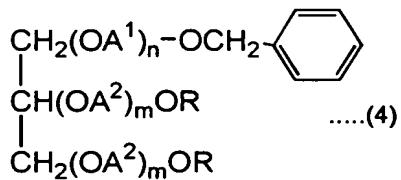
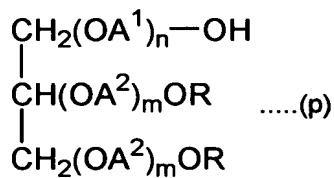
5 formula (p),

H<sub>rd</sub>: a ratio of hydroxyl group residue contained in the alkyl group R at the polyoxalkylene chain terminal end at the 2- and 3-positions in the compound of the formula (4).

10

72. A process for producing the polyalkylene glycol derivative of the formula (p) comprising the following step (A):

Step (A): a step of subjecting the compound represented  
15 by the formula (4):



20

wherein R is a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 24 carbon atoms, OA<sup>1</sup> and OA<sup>2</sup> are each an oxyalkylene group having 2 to 4 carbon atoms, R and OA<sup>2</sup> are the same or different from each other in one molecule, n and m are each average 5 number of moles of the oxyalkylene group added, n represents 0 to 1000, and m represents 10 to 1000, to a hydrogenative reduction reaction under a condition that a water content in a reaction system is 1% or less.

10           73. The process according to claim 72, wherein in the step (A), palladium is used as a hydrogenative reduction catalyst, palladium is added in an amount of 1 to 20 wt% based on the compound of the formula (4), and the reaction is carried out at a temperature of 40°C or 15 lower.

74. The process according to claim 72, wherein as previous steps of the step (A), the following steps (B1) and (B2) are carried out:  
20 Step (B1): a step of adding a dehalogenating agent and a compound represented by the formula (6) to a compound represented by the formula (5) and reacting them at 20 to 60°C to obtain a compound of the formula (7), provided that each charged molar ratio satisfies the following 25 relationship:

$V_c \geq 3V_a$

$V_b > V_c$

$V_a$ : number of moles of the compound represented by the formula (5)

5  $V_b$ : number of moles of the dehalogenating agent

$V_c$ : number of moles of the compound represented by the formula (6);

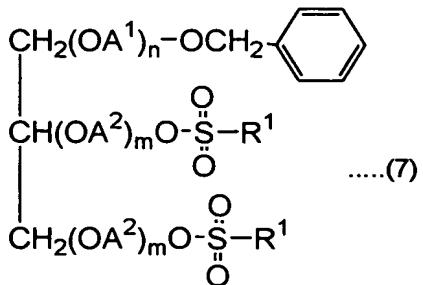
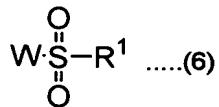
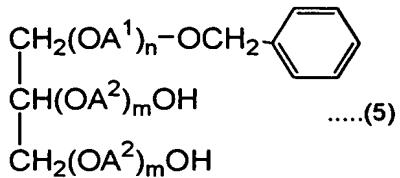
Step (B2): a step of adding a compound represented by the formula (8) to the compound of the formula (7) and

10 reacting them at 20 to 80°C to obtain a compound of the formula (4), provided that each charged molar ratio satisfies the following relationship:

$V_d > V_c$

$V_d$ : number of moles of the compound represented by the

15 formula (8);



R—OM .....(8)

wherein R is a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 24 carbon atoms, OA<sup>1</sup> and OA<sup>2</sup> are each an oxyalkylene group having 2 to 4 carbon atoms, n and m are each average number of moles of the oxyalkylene group added, n represents 0 to 1000, m represents 10 to 1000, W is a halogen atom selected from Cl, Br and I, R<sup>1</sup> is a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, and M is potassium or sodium.

10

75. The process according to claim 74,  
comprising a step (B3) as a successive step of the step  
(B2):

Step (B3): a step of filtrating the reaction liquid or  
15 washing the reaction liquid with an aqueous inorganic  
salt solution having a concentration of 10 wt% or more.

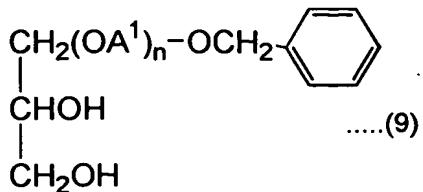
76. The process according to claim 75, wherein  
the steps (B1) to (B3) are repeated after the step (B3).

20

77. The process according to claim 75, wherein  
as previous steps of the steps (B1) to (B3), the  
following steps (C1) and (C2) are carried out:

Step (C1): a step of adding sodium or potassium in an  
25 amount of 5 to 50 mol% based on a compound represented by

the formula (9):



wherein  $\text{OA}^1$  is an oxyalkylene group having 2 to 4 carbon

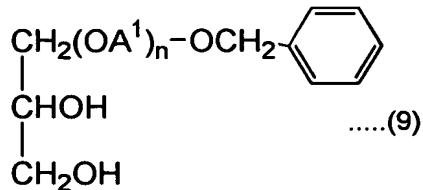
5 atoms,

and dissolving the former at 10 to 50°C;

Step (C2): a step of reacting an alkylene oxide at 50 to  
130°C.

10 78. The process according to claim 76, wherein  
as previous steps of the steps (B1) to (B3), the  
following steps (C1) and (C2) are carried out:

Step (C1): a step of adding sodium or potassium in an  
amount of 5 to 50 mol% based on the compound represented  
15 by the formula (9):



wherein  $\text{OA}^1$  is an oxyalkylene group having 2 to 4 carbon  
atoms,

20 and dissolving the former at 10 to 50°C;

Step (C2): a step of reacting an alkylene oxide at 50 to

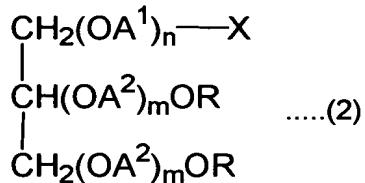
130°C.

79. A modified bio-related substance, which is obtained by the process according to claim 31.

5

80. A process for producing an intermediate for a modified bio-related substance, represented by the formula (2), wherein the polyalkylene glycol derivative according to claim 51 is used as a starting material:

10



wherein R is a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 24 carbon atoms, OA<sup>1</sup> and OA<sup>2</sup> are each an oxyalkylene group having 2 to 4 carbon atoms, R and OA<sup>2</sup> are the same or different from each other in one molecule, n and m are each average number of moles of the oxyalkylene group added, n represents 0 to 1000, m represents 10 to 1000, and X represents a functional group capable of chemically reacting with an unmodified bio-related substance.

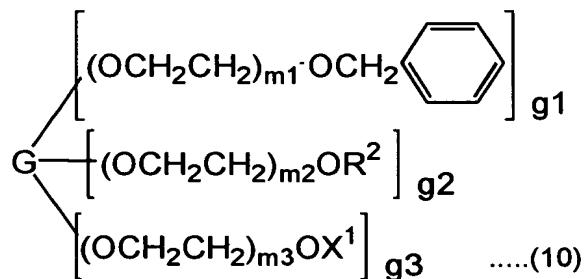
20  
81. An intermediate for a modified bio-related substance, which is obtained by the process according to

claim 80.

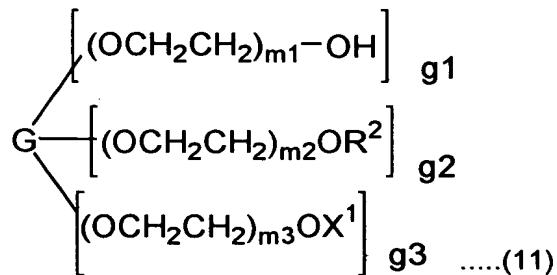
82. A polyalkylene glycol derivative of the formula (p), which is obtained by the process according  
5 to claim 72.

83. A process for producing a polyalkylene glycol derivative of the formula (11), comprising the following step (AA) :

10 Step (AA): a step of subjecting a compound represented by the formula (10) to a hydrogenative reduction reaction under a condition that a water content in a reaction system is 1% or less:



15



wherein G is a residual group of a compound having 2 to 4 hydroxyl groups; R<sup>2</sup> is a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms; m<sub>1</sub>, m<sub>2</sub>, and m<sub>3</sub> represent each average number of moles of an oxyethylene group added and satisfy  
5 the following relationship:

$$0 \leq m_1 \leq 1000, 0 \leq m_2 \leq 1000, 0 \leq m_3 \leq 1000, 10 \leq m_1+m_2+m_3 \leq 1000;$$

X<sup>1</sup> is an amino group, a carboxyl group, or a protected group thereof; and g<sub>1</sub>, g<sub>2</sub>, and g<sub>3</sub> represent each an  
10 integer and satisfy the following relational equations:  
$$1 \leq g_1 \leq 3, 0 \leq g_2, 0 \leq g_3, 2 \leq g_1+g_2+g_3 \leq 4.$$

84. A process for producing a polyalkylene glycol derivative of the formula (11) according to claim  
15 83, wherein in the step (AA), palladium is used as a hydrogenative reduction catalyst, palladium is added in an amount of 1 to 20 wt% based on the compound of the formula (10), and the reaction is carried out at a temperature of 40°C or lower.

20

85. A process for producing a polyalkylene glycol derivative of the formula (16), wherein the following steps (BB1) and (BB2) are carried out:  
Step (BB1): a step of adding a dehalogenating agent and a  
25 compound represented by the formula (14) to a compound

represented by the formula (12) and reacting them at 20 to 60°C to obtain a compound of the formula (13), provided that each charged molar ratio satisfies the following relationship:

5  $V_j \geq 1.5 \times V_h \times g_5$

$V_i > V_j$

$V_h$ : number of moles of the compound represented by the formula (12)

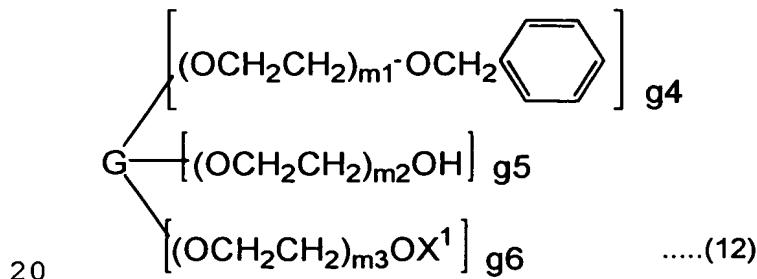
$V_i$ : number of moles of the dehalogenating agent

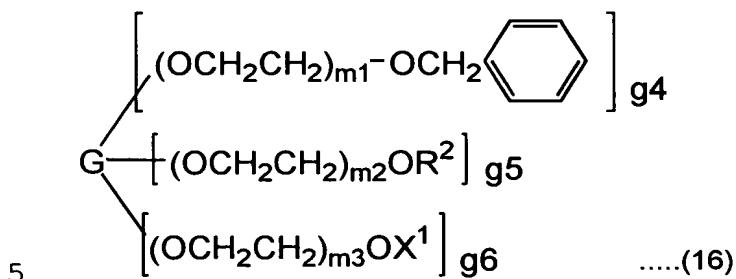
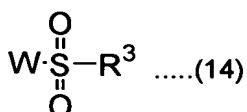
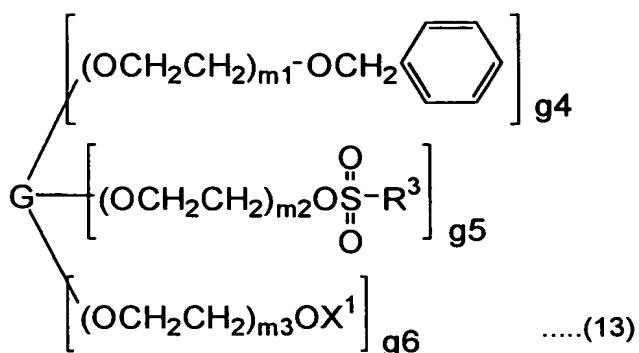
10  $V_j$ : number of moles of the compound represented by the formula (14);

Step (BB2): a step of adding a compound represented by the formula (15) to the compound of the formula (13) and reacting them at 20 to 80°C to obtain a compound of the formula (16), provided that each charged molar ratio satisfies the following relationship:

$V_k > V_j$

$V_k$ : number of moles of the compound represented by the formula (15):





wherein G is a residual group of a compound having 2 to 4 hydroxyl groups; R<sup>2</sup> is a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms; m<sub>1</sub>, m<sub>2</sub>, and m<sub>3</sub> represent each average number of moles of an oxyethylene group added and satisfy the following relationship:

$$0 \leq m_1 \leq 1000, \quad 0 \leq m_2 \leq 1000, \quad 0 \leq m_3 \leq 1000, \quad 10 \leq m_1 + m_2 + m_3 \leq 1000;$$

X<sup>1</sup> is an amino group, a carboxyl group, or a protected group thereof; g<sub>4</sub>, g<sub>5</sub>, and g<sub>6</sub> represent each an integer

and satisfy the following relational equations:

$$0 \leq g_4, 1 \leq g_5 \leq 3, 0 \leq g_6, 2 \leq g_4+g_5+g_6 \leq 4;$$

W is a halogen atom selected from Cl, Br and I; R<sup>3</sup> is a

hydrocarbon group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms; and M is

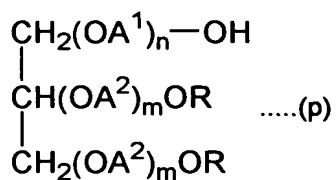
5 potassium or sodium.

86. The process for producing a polyalkylene glycol derivative of the formula (16) according to claim 85, comprising a step (BB3) as a successive step of the  
10 step (BB2):

Step (BB3): a step of filtrating the reaction liquid or washing the reaction liquid with an aqueous inorganic salt solution having a concentration of 10 wt% or more.

15 87. The process for producing a polyalkylene glycol derivative of the formula (16) according to claim 86, wherein the steps (BB1) to (BB3) are repeated after the step (B3).

20 88. A composition, which contains a polyalkylene glycol represented by the following formula (p) and substantially does not contain polyalkylene glycol derivative having a secondary hydroxyl group:



wherein R is a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 24 carbon atoms, OA<sup>1</sup> and OA<sup>2</sup> are each an oxyalkylene group having 2 to 4 carbon atoms, R and OA<sup>2</sup> are the same or different from each other in one molecule, n and m are each average number of moles of the oxyalkylene group added, n represents 0 to 1000, and m represents 10 to 1000.

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